FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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ORIGINAL

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ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU COMMENTS ON CONFLICT, CRITICIZES WEST

LD311902Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council--recorded; time and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The broad masses of Ethiopia have for many years waged a long and bitter struggle to free themselves from antipeople and antipeace forces and to protect themselves from expansionists and racists.

The history of the struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia guarantees and has laid a firm foundation for the victorious accomplishment of the objectives of the present democratic revolution.

The policy of divide and rule pursued by the discredited order has been destroyed and has been replaced today by a new order in which the equality of all nationalities and religions is protected. We have risen determined to protect and properly implement these rights.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to the peace-loving socialist countries and progressive forces who have given us genuine and unlimited support and for their solidarity in our efforts to protect the existence and unity of Ethiopia, to transform our revolution and to raise the standard of living of the people of Ethiopia. We would like to say that the people of Ethiopia and the revolution are grateful and that this shall be recorded in history.

On the other hand, the reactionary forces which have been struggling against us since the beginning of our revolution to destroy the long-standing freedom of our people and to reverse the revolution are now hatching a coordinated plot, under the tutelage of international imperialism, to intensify the reactionary war they have launched against us in various ways at a time when our revolution has become strong and is gaining momentum. They are ganging up against us.

The region's reactionary Arab governments have risen up to fulfill their dreams of expansion and to control the Red Sea. Toward this end, they have for years been coordinating the efforts of narrow-minded nationalists and internal reactionaries who fled the country at the beginning of the revolution. For years they have been organizing and arming them.

In the north of Ethiopia, in the Eritrean Administrative Region, these reactionary expansionist forces have started pouring in arms and financial assistance--sometimes even physical assistance--since they believe it will be to their advantage to destroy the Ethiopian revolution. They have increased their assistance. They have also tried to torpedo our efforts to find a peaceful solution to the administrative region's problem, and they continue to do this.

Imperialism and the region's reactionary forces are hatching a dangerous plot in eastern Ethiopia and are cooperating with the reactionary ruling classes of Mogadiscio in addition to the plot they are hatching in northern Ethiopia. The plot they are hatching in eastern Ethiopia has become a matter of great concern.

When socialism was declared, we proposed that cooperation between Somalia and Ethiopia be increased for the sake of the progress, peace and prosperity of the two peoples. We even went as far as proposing confederation.

We proposed this to the Somali leaders, who were intoxicated with expansionism, to prevent an aggravation of the unscientific contradictions created by imperialism and to enable the peoples of Somalia and Ethiopia to cooperate for prosperity and peace. This sincere and popular proposal has won the support of the USSR, other socialist countries and all peace-loving countries.

Instead of striving for cooperation and neighborly relations, the Somali leaders, in cooperation with imperialism, started preparing to invade Ethiopia and thus the Ethiopian revolution quickly exposed the reactionary nature of Somalia's socialism. After the declaration of the nationalization of rural land, the Somali ruling classes, sick with expansionism, deployed over 40,000 infantrymen and tried to seize the southern and eastern regions of Ethiopia, engaging in sabotage and invasion at a time when the regular Ethiopian forces were fighting the traitor bandits in Eritrea and reactionary landlords in the 14 administrative regions to help and protect the oppressed farmers who were not then armed. Half the intruders were completely crushed by the determined struggle of the heroic forces of Ethiopia's southern and eastern regions, while the others were dispersed.

A second time, the Somalis opened an attack. They trained and armed their forces better, and reinforced them with artillery and light machineguns. This was the beginning of their major open invasion. This time they destroyed bridges and railways, thus preventing the people of Djibouti from getting essential commodities of all kinds which they buy from Ethiopia. In this they also harmed the Ethiopian economy, especially 60 percent of its exports. They destroyed internationally financed resettlement projects of Ethiopian nomads in the region. They destroyed properties valued at several hundred million dollars and several thousand lives. They massacred unprotected and helpless children, women and the aged. They burned many people's villages and crops. They destroyed communications, farms and industrial organizations.

Although the two-stage invasion by Somalia's sick ruling classes over the past 2 years has inflicted great damage on Ethiopia's peaceful citizens, their property and government organizations, the Somali ruling classes did not achieve their objective of seizing the southern and eastern administrative regions of Ethiopia. As a matter of fact, having suffered greatly, they launched the third open invasion on 24 July 1977, mobilized all their armed forces, and, using tanks, artillery and air planes, thrust up to 700 km into eastern Ethiopia and up to 300 km in southern Ethiopia. They invaded our land and, not confining themselves to this, are still thrusting further and pushing forward and expanding.

The Western countries--the United States, the United Kingdom, the FRG and the reactionary Arab countries--instead of compelling Somalia to withdraw its troops, are echoing Somalia's propaganda to the effect that Ethiopia is about to invade Somalia, thereby confusing world public opinion. It should be known that in its illegal invasion of Ethiopian territory Somalia has yet to be joined by other forces. These governments will be responsible and answerable for all the sad situations and consequences which will thus be created. This will be revealed by history and time.

It must be recalled that for the last 25 years the United States has been Ethiopia's main arms supplier. Accordingly, 2 years ago the Ethiopian Government concluded an agreement with the United States for purchasing defensive weapons which the poor Ethiopian people would pay for to safeguard their country's unity, freedom and territorial integrity. We paid for the arms we purchased, but the U.S. Government stopped the arms from reaching us a few months before Somalia launched its arrogant invasion of Ethiopia. Thus the U.S. Government indirectly encouraged Somalia to attack Ethiopia and failed officially to condemn the Somali invasion.

Let us recall history. When fascist Italy mounted a similar invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, the United States and Western European countries applied an arms embargo to Ethiopia, something which the Ethiopian people will never forget. I would like particularly to recall the injustice of the United States at the time. In August 1935, U.S. import and export banks announced that credit would not be given for arms and ammunition purchases by Ethiopia. In October 1935, the U.S. Government declared that no arms would be sent to Ethiopia. It is clear that these actions made it impossible for Ethiopia to defend itself and benefited the fascist Italian invaders.

On 5 May 1935, about 6 weeks after Mussolini's invading force had seized Addis Ababa, the United States revoked its arms embargo.

History repeats itself, so the saying goes, and it appears that today the U.S., British, Italian and FRG governments are attempting to repeat the act of injustice they committed against the Ethiopian people in 1935, because we observe them hatching their antipeople and antipeace plot and supporting the invader--Somalia.

Although at the time of fascist Italy's invasion some Western countries cooperated with Mussolini and betrayed Ethiopia, the broad masses of Western Europe and the United States supported and struggled for Ethiopia's freedom by exposing and condemning the plot of their governments and bringing pressure to bear on them. The broad masses of Ethiopia will always remember this.

Today, too, we do not believe that the honest and peace-loving broad masses of Western Europe and the United States will be indifferent and inactive in the face of the injustices which have been and are still being committed against Ethiopia. We call on the people of Western Europe and the United States to raise their voices for justice and foil the plot against Ethiopia.

If the broad masses of the world, developing forces of the world, peace-loving and progressive forces should regard the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa as something unrelated to the problems of developing countries, then we say that is a great and historic mistake. The oppressed masses of Africa and of the other continents want to have relations on terms equal in all respects. They want to have relations on an equal footing with the broad and developing masses of the United States and Western Europe, not a master-servant relationship. They want friendship based on equality and brotherhood, free of exploitation, plunder, oppression, racism and illegal invasion. They want this and are making efforts to get it. But who will be able to drink clean water while people are throwing mud into it?

MENGISTU: ETHIOPIA'S INTEGRITY NOT NEGOTIABLE

LD011202Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] In a brief and poignant speech at Revolution Square here today, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], told the wildly cheering mass rally that revolutionary Ethiopia would not be intimidated by the unholy alliance between reactionary Arab capitalists and Western powers and decadent Arab regimes.

Over 300,000 residents of Addis Ababa and its environs attended the grand rally and expressed their anger and indignation over the continued brazen invasion of Ethiopia by the regular forces of the arrogant reactionary ruling classes of Mogadiscio.

The PMAC chairman emphatically stated that there will be absolutely no question of negotiation as regards the ongoing revolution, freedom and territorial integrity and unity of Ethiopia. Comrade Chairman Colonel Mengistu emphatically stated that Ethiopia would not be intimidated by the unholy alliance of the reactionary countries and international imperialism.

In his speech, which was broadcast live over Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Colonel Mengistu pointed out that careful planning and devious machinations of those in the enemy camp notwithstanding, the unity of the Ethiopian people cannot and should not be violated or the nation dismembered. He said the sacrificial dedication and the revolutionary commitment of the broad masses of the Ethiopian people make such attempts futile.

The chairman observed that today's rally was different from previous ones in that the occasion reminded Ethiopians of the brutal onslaught mounted against them 40 years ago by fascism in collaboration with international imperialism, as well as the gallantry and firm resolve with which the enemy was finally thrown out.

Noting that it would appear as if imperialists and their lackeys have forgotten the lessons of history, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu admonished the Ethiopian people that this was the moment at which they should reaffirm and reassert their patriotism and revolutionary dedication.

The PMAC chairman went on to observe that the ractionary camp began seriously considering the dismemberment of the Eritrean region from the motherland and its incorporation into the Arab League as long as two years ago. The strategy has been thwarted because of the gallant stand and revolutionary commitment of the regular and militia forces, who have willingly withstood the hail of bullets rained upon them by international imperialism and their accomplices, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu observed.

Referring to the conspiracy being waged by Western powers like the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany to abet, encourage and arm forces inimical to Ethiopia's territorial integrity, unity and socialist revolution, the PMAC chairman told the roused and cheering rally that such involvement should make the broad masses of the people proud and not ashamed, and make them stronger and not weaker.

Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu warned the Ethiopian people nonetheless that the struggle is bound to be both long and bitter until such time as the unity and territorial integrity of the country is assured and the revolution put on a firm basis. The struggle has just begun, he said, and the broad masses of the Ethiopian people should rededicate themselves to vanquishing both external and internal enemies and be prepared to make more sacrifices.

The chairman told the applauding mass gathering that Ethiopia's unity, the sanctity of its borders and the revolution of the masses are not negotiable. He said red terror against anarchists and other subversive groups should be intensified in both urban and rural areas and called for the continued support and sympathy of all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

ADDIS: DEMONSTRATORS MARCH ON NATO EMBASSIES

LD011200Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Strongly worded identical notes of protest were delivered today by the people of Addis Ababa to the embassies of five leading member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of Saudi Arabia and Iran over their governments' hostile and sinister policies toward revolutionary Ethiopia.

The protest note was approved by nearly 300,000 inhabitants of Addis Ababa and its environs at a grand rally this morning at Revolution Square. It was later delivered to the embassies of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Iran. The identical protest notes stated that the respective governments of the seven embassies openly side with and are providing full diplomatic, material and military assistance to the enemies of Ethiopia and her revolution. The protest note to the seven governments was read out at the rally and was greeted by the massive crowd with deafening shouts of revolutionary slogans expressing unanimous approval.

The grand rally was also attended by Provisional Military Administrative Council members, ministers, permanent secretaries, commissioners, senior officers of the armed forces and police, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations, as well as leaders of mass organizations and religious leaders.

At the end of the rally, the urban dwellers of Addis Ababa, carrying revolutionary placards, marched to the embassies of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Iran to deliver the protest notes.

ADDIS ABABA GIVES DETAILS ON CAPTURED WEAPONS

LD312144 [Editorial Report LD] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1700 GMT on 31 January 1978 reports that the Office of National Revolution Campaign Guidance has stated that it has now been confirmed through POW's and arms captured in the recent Harar fighting that NATO and reactionary Arab regimes are intervening in the conflict. Among the NATO-type weapons captured were: 37 mm antiaircraft guns; M-42's, 160 mm mortars; 122 mm bazookas; RTG-2 antitank ammunition; M-14 and M-16 automatic rifles; RTG light machineguns; 12.3 mm antiaircraft guns; various types of small arms of 12.7 mm caliber; 14.5 mm multibarrel antiaircraft guns; 12.7 mm antiaircraft machineguns (as received); 80 mm mortars; 122 mm mortars; 82 mm mortars with U.S. Army markings; 82 mm rifles; 120 mm mortars; hand grenades in packaging bearing Arabic script; large quantities of 85, 100, 82, 81 and 75 mm mortar bombs and ammunition for machineguns and antiaircraft guns. The broadcast cites only the types of arms, not the quantity captured.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL: PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE

JN010647Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], has declared the possibility of forming a provisional government and proclaiming the independence of Eritrea at the end of this year.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY [JNA], Sabbe said that Arab mediation is imperative to end the disputes among the factions of the Eritrean revolution and to unify the efforts to face the current situation in Eritrea and the Horn of Africa.

Sabbe declared that only the town of Asmara, Massawa port and the town of Barentu remain under the control of Ethiopian troops. These, he added, are all encircled by the Eritrean forces.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the ELF pointed out that the Soviet Union recently intervened to support the Ethiopian regime with arms.

Sabbe arrived in Amman yesterday on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the latest developments in Eritrea. The ELF has denied that it had contacts with Ethiopian authorities to reach a peaceful solution of the Eritrean issue.

ADDIS ABABA RADIO QUOTES TASS ON WESTERN ARMS

LD312106Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Soviet news agency, TASS, says the Western powers are ever more actively kindling the conflict in the Horn of Africa, where Ethiopia has become the subject of open aggression by Somalia. TASS said that NATO member countries were [word indistinct] raising arms for Somalia, which had invaded Ethiopia's territory. It said territories of third countries, in particular of a number of states of the Middle and Near East, were being used more often for this purpose. TASS quoted an AFP report from Mogadiscio that Somalia had recently received large quantities of weapons, including 30 U.S.-made tanks and British-made antiaircraft guns. According to the AFP report, the tanks were supplied to Somalia via Oman and antiaircraft guns were delivered from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. The AFP correspondent also pointed out that Somalia received light arms from France, Italy and Saudi Arabia. Swiss-made air defense warning equipment had also been supplied.

AMBASSADOR: NO SOCIALIST COMBAT UNITS IN ETHIOPIA

For a Moscow Radio report, broadcast in English to Africa, on a Moscow press conference by the Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, Col Tsegaye Meshesha, in which he states that "there are no fighting military personnel from socialist countries" in Ethiopia, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section of the 1 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO: OAU RETRACTS CONDEMNATION OF IRAN

LD011140Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A report reaching Mogadiscio from the OAU Secretariat in relation to the recent allegation that the OAU Secretariat had condemned Iran said that such condemnation was null and void. The report added that the statement condemning Iran was solely the responsibility of an individual in the OAU Secretariat staff. The statement allegedly condemning Iran was issued on the 20th of this [as heard] month in Addis Ababa.

The SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] dispatched a message to the current OAU chairman, the Gabonese president, Mr Omar Bongo, on the 21st of last month requesting him to instruct the OAU Secretariat for clarification of the statement. The SDR Government in its message said that the problem would slander the OAU Secretariat and damage its dignity and name.

EEC DEVELOPMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOGADISCIO

LD312022Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] A four-man delegation, led by the deputy director general of the EEC's Directorate of Development and Cooperation, arrived in Mogadiscio today. The delegation's visit is connected with the implementation of EEC-assisted projects in Somalia and the strengthening of Somali-EEC cooperation. During their stay the delegates will hold official talks with a number of Somali leaders.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Challe 'Abd ar-Rahman Salah, director general of commerce, and Challe Abdallah Mohamed Fadil, minister for ports and sea transport, both of whom are Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee members.

GHANA

POLITICIANS ORGANIZE AGAINST UNION GOVERNMENT

LD311538Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Jan 31, GNA--A new movement--the Peoples Movement for Freedom and Justice--has been formed by a group of former Ghanaian politicians to campaign against the union government proposed by the ruling Supreme Military Council (SMC).

Leaders of the group include Mr Omla Agbeli Gbedema, a prominent politician in the Nkrumah government; Lt General Akwasi Amankwa Afrifa, chairman of the erstwhile National Liberation Council which overthrew the Nkrumah regime, and Mr William Ofori-Atta, a foreign minister in the Dr Kofi Busia government which was ousted from power by the SMC.

Ghana, which has been ruled by the SMC for more than six years, is to return to a constitutional rule in July 1979, and a referendum is scheduled for March 30 this year to decide the type of government suitable for the country.

But the union government without a political party proposed by the SMC met with a strong opposition from a number of professional bodies including the bar and the medical associations. The Ghana professional bodies association instead proposed a multiparty government for the country.

Speaking at the launching ceremony, General (Pewfa), one of the architects of the 1966 coup which swept Dr Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party (C.P.P.) from office, said his movement was aimed at explaining to the people of Ghana the implications of the choice that they would be making in the forthcoming referendum.

In this connection, the movement would appeal to Ghanaians to vote against the union government. He therefore urged the government to extend to the movement the same facilities, opportunities and freedom to assemble, organise rallies and campaign as had been accorded other organisations.

A number of organisations including "Peace and Solidarity Council," "Africa Youth Command," "Ashanti Youngsters Association" and the "Friends" have all embarked upon intensive campaign in favour of the union government.

General Afrifa contended that the one-sideness of the campaign so far had clearly denuded the referendum of any moral legitimacy. "The Peoples Movement for Freedom and Justice believed that union government is not the answer to the country's problems. It is misconceived and not worth trying at all," he added.

Mr Gbedema said the movement rejected the union government proposal because it was a blue-print for a personal dictatorship. The [words indistinct] movement had come together in spite of their political differences for (?the) good of the nation, he added. [passage indistinct]

In an interview with the DAILY GRAPHIC newspaper, Mr E. K. Buckman, commissioner for NRC [National Redemption Council] affairs, expressed his regret and [word indistinct] at the fact that General (?Afrifa) [words indistinct] broken faith with the SMC in spite of "behind the scene" meetings that had gone on between the government and them. "The government wishes it to be known that General Afrifa and Mr Gbedema are disgruntled men who cannot presume to speak as (?statesmen). It is appropriate to expose them for what they are," he added.

ACHEAMPONG GIVES ASSURANCE ON REFERENDUM RESULT

LD302134Y Accra GNA in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Jan 30, GNA--The Ghanaian leader, General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, today emphasised that his government would accept the decision of the people in the March 30 referendum.

General Acheampong gave the assurance when receiving a five-member delegation of the association of Ghanaian nationals in Togo at the castle here.

He advised Ghanaians resident in Togo to be law abiding because whatever Ghanaians in other countries did went a long way to influence the relations between Ghana and those countries.

The delegation, led by its chairman, Mr Gottfried Addo, pledged support for the proposed union government, adding "Ghana will enjoy political stability, economic and social progress under the new system."

The referendum, the second stage towards returning the country to constitutional (?rule), it to decide the future form of government for Ghana.

ACHEAMPONG RECEIVES ENVOYS, KEREKOU MESSAGE

LD311704Y Accra GNA in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Accra, Jan 31, GNA--Ghanaian head of state, General Kutu Acheampong, (?today) received a special message from President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin.

A two-member delegation of Armand Monteiro, Benin's ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Thomas Boya, ambassador to the United States, delivered the message whose contents were not disclosed.

The delegation thanked the government and people of Ghana for their support during the mercenary invasion of Benin in January 1977.

General Acheampong pledged Ghana's continued support for the liberation of the continent from outside interference.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMPLAINS OF FOREIGN ATTACKS

LD311936Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Text] We are about to read you a communique we received from the Defense Ministry a few moments ago in our studios:

Communique: The Republic of Zaire and the racist forces of South Africa not only shelter, train and arm the Angolan puppets who then infiltrate into Angola to sack and kill indiscriminately, but also support the operations of these gangs by violating Angolan territory with their own armed forces. The Defense Ministry feels obliged once again to denounce these barbarous attacks by the regular forces of Zaire and South Africa.

The fact that we have been silent does not mean that these attacks have diminished. On the contrary, they have continued. The sole reason for our silence has been the [words indistinct] that our enemies have been using in the corridors of diplomacy. But the lackeys of imperialism have two faces--the constant massacres of our people indicate the hypocrisy and dishonesty of what they say through diplomatic channels.

This example is flagrant: On 12 January 1978 an armed gang came from the Republic of Zaire and set fire to the village of (Nhamuca), in Alto Zambeze, killing a number of villagers.

On the 13th the same thing happened at the village of Sabasaba, where the total number of victims is not yet known.

Here is a list of some examples of the violations of and attacks on our frontiers which will not remain unpunished for long.

Lunda, 4 October 1977: A Zairian aircraft flew over Chiluaje at 1415;

Cabinda, 4 October 1977: Zairian troops attacked the village of (Chilengo) in Cabinda, resulting in the deaths of two civilians;

Luena, 11 October 1977 at about 1800: An unidentified aircraft flew over (?Cangamba);

Cabinda, 11 October 1977 at 1700: Zairian soldiers directed mortar and artillery fire on our post at Necuto;

Moxico, 12 October 1977: A unit of Zairian Army troops violated our territory at [word indistinct], taking the Zairian refugees in that locality back into the Republic of Zaire;

Moxico, 13 October 1977: Zairian troops entered the territory of the Peoples Republic of Angola in the [word indistinct] area;

Zaire, 15 October, 1977: About 400 Zairian soldiers penetrated the territory of the Peoples Republic of Angola in the Noqui area;

Cabinda, 23 October 1977 at 0700: The enemy directed mortar and small arms (?fire) from Zairian territory on the positions at Nacuto, (?Sanga Mongo) and Beira-a-Nova, wounding one member of the Angolan armed forces;

Malanje, 26 October 1977: Zairian troops shelled frontier positions on the frontier of Malanje;

Lunda, 27 October 1977 at 1620: A Zairian Air Force Mirage aircraft violated Angolan airspace up to 80 km from Saurimo, and then returned across the eastern frontier;

Lunda, 27 November 1977: According to very reliable information, there are elements [word indistinct] of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] the Republic of Zaire. These elements [word indistinct] the number of 280, are (?under) French technical experts with two long-range weapons;

Lunda, 5 December 1977: A sergeant of the Zairian armed forces was captured at (Candonca). He stated he belonged to the second battalion of infantry, (?Kamanyola);

Zaire, 10 December 1977: Much [word indistinct] of Zairian [word indistinct] at the frontier at Luvo between 2400 and (?1300);

On 10 December 1977: About 15 km from Pedra do Feitico, a gang of FNLA bandits entered Angola, their numbers are unknown;

Cabinda, 13 December 1977: A C-130 aircraft dropped paratroopers in front of the Angolan frontier post at Yema, 5 km inside Zairian territory;

Malanje, 13 December 1977: The presence of 3,000 Zairian soldiers along our frontier, as well as of 40 mercenaries of an as yet unknown nationality has been proven. Certain Zairian officials have had meetings with tribal chiefs born in Angola, residing in Zaire;

On 13 December 1977: Every day at 1600 a Zairian aircraft makes reconnaissance flights over the River (Cuanga), entering at (Baioneto) and leaving at (Quiputo). The constant movement of vehicles and even armored cars is also noted in Zaire on the frontier at (?Lundo);

Moxico, 5 January 1978: According to statements by a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] prisoner, [word indistinct], a group consisting of Zairians, eight Moroccans and three Frenchmen penetrated into Angola between Marco [words indistinct]; and

Uige, 6 January 1978: In the area of Massau, (?intense) enemy movements were noted at the (Mecuto) and (Quipela) posts, in the east of the area, the enemy having twice flown over [word indistinct].

Frontier provocations and violations by (?so-called) South African forces:

The southern frontier:

On 6 October 1977 at 1400: Concentrations of South African forces were observed in the (Capasso) area of Namibia. They later withdrew, leaving [words indistinct], four armored cars and one vehicle, [word indistinct] were [words indistinct];

On 14 October 1977 from 0300 to 0900: The enemy infantry opened fire against our position in the area of (?Marco three);

On 15 October 1977: A South African aircraft flew over the village of (Seigamba) at 0130 for half an hour;

On 3 November 1977: Concentrations of South African forces were seen in front of (?Marco) [word indistinct] (?20 and 21) with five armored cars;

On 4 November 1977: A South African aircraft flew over Ongiva from east to west at a great height;

On 5 November 1977: A South African aircraft violated the Angolan frontier at about 0500, in the area of Calueque;

On 5 November 1977: The South Africans fired eight shells to the east of Santa Clara. On the same day, at 0800, they changed their observation post;

On 7 November 1977: A South African reconnaissance aircraft violated Angolan air space in the area of Calueque;

Also on 7 November 1977: (?At) Marco 6, 14 South African soldiers penetrated our territory;

On 21 December 1977: The South Africans concentrated forces on the frontier between Santa Clara and Calueque;

On 23 December 1977 at (?2100): South African forces attacked the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] south of [word indistinct]. There were no casualties. The attack (?was over) the frontier between Marcos 16 and 17. [passage indistinct];

On 2 January 1978 at 2200: A [word indistinct] aircraft coming from Namibia violated Angolan space [words indistinct] Marco six. It flew over Calueque and withdrew near Chitado at an altitude of (?600) meters;

On 6 January 1978 between 0430 and 0500: An unidentified reconnaissance aircraft flew over (Ocarama) and [word indistinct], penetrating Angolan territory in the direction of (?Lundo), [words indistinct]; and,

On 11 January 1978 at (?0300) and 1000: An unidentified aircraft flew over (Changtete), 15 km south of (?Mavinga), withdrawing from the territory of Angola in the direction of Namibia.

UNITA CLAIMS URBAN GUERRILLA UNITS IN LUANDA

LD311045Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jan 78 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) Information Secretary Jeremias Chitunda 26 January Paris press conference]

[Text] At a press conference in Paris on Thursday, 26 January, UNITA Information Secretary Jeremias Chitunda stated that his movement was in control of one-third of Angolan territory and had even established urban guerrilla units in Luanda. He stated that UNITA had voluntarily limited its action along the Namibian frontier to avoid incidents with the underground fighters of SWAPO, the Namibian liberation movement which is supported by the Luanda government. Mr Chitunda denounced the presence of "25,000 Cubans and 25 [as published] Soviets" in his country.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS ON MALTA, ANGLO-AMERICAN PLAN

LD312038Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The meeting between the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and David Owen, Britain's foreign secretary, opened yesterday morning at 1100 in Valletta, Malta.

Later in the day, the Patriotic Front presented a document to the Anglo-American team in which it bluntly criticized the negative aspects of the proposals and also set out terms which (?can bring) genuine independence [words indistinct]. In the document the Patriotic Front categorically objected to the presence of a UN peace-keeping force during a transition to majority rule in Zimbabwe. It insisted that the liberation forces--ZIPA--should police that period. The front also reiterated that it can call upon its forces to put down their arms only when that for which they have been fighting is attained.

Now, on the UN peace-keeping force, the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe appreciates very much the (?aid) it receives from the UN [words indistinct] the imposition of sanctions against the terrorist Rhodesian regime which has, to some extent, used the liberation struggle. But in the case of the Anglo-American settlement plan, the British and Americans are inviting the United Nations to assist them in restoring Britain's colonial powers in Zimbabwe. According to the proposals, when these powers are restored Britain wants to exercise them through Carver--the proposed resident commissioner.

The proposals recommend that the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, appoint a representative to participate in the transitional period with the so-called UN peace-keeping force, but surprisingly the UN representative, who in this case is Prem Chand, has neither power nor discretion nor independent terms save to act in support of the civil colonial power at the instance of Carver--the British resident commissioner.

The liberation war in Zimbabwe is between the armed liberation forces of Zimbabwe, under the command of the Patriotic Front, and the British colonial forces. How can the United Nations be committed to the policy of decolonization in support of the liberation struggle and be called upon to stand between the advancing liberation forces and the colonial forces with a view to assisting the colonial power? The Patriotic Front would like the United Nations to support the advance of the liberation forces and not its frustration, as proposed by the British.

First of all, we would like to clarify that the raging revolutionary armed struggle [words indistinct] of Zimbabwe is not a racial war but a peoples struggle. It is a struggle being waged by the oppressed and exploited people of Zimbabwe against capitalist (?watch dogs) of the rebel and terrorist regime of Ian Smith.

The people of Zimbabwe want to rule themselves without external or internal control [words indistinct]. In the first place what is meant by the term majority rule? In the eyes of the fighting liberation forces it is total and complete (?transfer of) political power into the hands of the people of Zimbabwe through their authentic representative--the Patriotic Front. [passage indistinct]

RHODESIA

SALISBURY: MALTA TALKS LIKELY TO BREAK UP

LD011028Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 1 Feb 78 LD

[Text] In Malta, the talks between the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, the United States negotiator, Mr Young, and two Rhodesian terrorist leaders appear to be heading for an inconclusive breakup. Conference sources in Valetta say the two sides are so far apart in their thinking that there seems little point in continuing the negotiations. After the latest round of deadlocked talks, a British delegation source said Dr Owen and his aides are preparing to fly back to London this afternoon. No date has been set for a resumption of the talks.

Young Statement Scored

LD311100Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The British Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr John Davies, is not alone in his astonishment at the latest from Mr Andrew Young. There must have been many raised eyebrows in Washington, as there certainly were in Rhodesia, at Mr Young's statement that a Rhodesian settlement needs approval from the communist bloc.

As Mr Davies was quick to point out, this astonishing remark was very much on all fours with the now famous declaration by Dr David Owen in November. During a visit to Moscow, Dr Owen was reported as saying that Russia and Britain seek the same objectives in Rhodesia. Strenuous efforts were made afterward to show that Dr Owen was actually speaking only of the attainment of majority rule. But the usual excuses about remarks being taken out of context had a hollow ring.

Mr John Davies now comments that this line of thinking, this looking to Moscow for approval, is madness. And so it is. Surely nobody can be naive enough to believe that Moscow has the slightest interest in democratic processes or that communism even knows the meaning of free and honest elections. Surely nobody can claim to deny the people of Rhodesia the right to work out their own solution, to devise their own formula for the future of their own country?

Mr Davies, who speaks for the Conservative Party, has seen the point. He says plainly that it would not be practicable to withhold recognition from a Rhodesian government shown to have been elected by the majority. So at least in the official opposition in the British Parliament there is an appreciation of reality.

It is the cross that Rhodesians have to bear that, in contrast, the United States ambassador to the United Nations and the British Foreign secretary both appear to look constantly over their left shoulders for guidance. Nor is it without significance that the terrorist leaders Dr Owen is meeting in Malta this week are both supported and supplied by the communist superpowers.

In view of the way the much publicized British-American plan is biased in their favor, there is little point in either Dr Owen or Mr Young trying to argue that they are not serving Moscow's objectives in Rhodesia. And these objectives can never be acceptable to Rhodesians who believe in freedom.

SETTLEMENT TALKS ADJOURN; SMITH FIRST TO LEAVE

LD311102Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Constitutional settlement talks adjourned in Salisbury today after a 2-hour meeting between the Rhodesian Government and two of the three nationalist leaders. The prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, was first to leave the talks, which took place without the leader of the UANC [United African National Council], Bishop Muzorewa. Mr Smith and the two nationalist leaders were accompanied by their legal advisers.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE WITH SWAPO

LD311836Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Vorster, has referred in parliament to the issue of South-West Africa and has declared that he is honorbound to the peoples of the territory to see to it that they become independent this year. In a major speech, the prime minister said he wanted international recognition of an independent South-West Africa and for this reason South Africa had agreed to many of the demands made of her regarding the territory.

For example, it was asked of South Africa that she permit the territory to become independent as a unitary state and this was acceptable. Demands had also been made for one-man, one-vote and this, too, South Africa had agreed to. Stating general South African attitudes toward South-West Africa, Mr Vorster said that this country's point of view had always been that the people of South-West Africa should decide on their own future and that whatever they decided would be acceptable to South Africa.

However, with reference to SWAPO, the prime minister emphasized that South Africa was not prepared to negotiate on South-West Africa's independence with SWAPO and would certainly not hand the territory over to the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma.

Referring to the forthcoming top level talks on South-West Africa to be held in New York between the South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, and the foreign ministers of the Big Five Western powers, Mr Vorster said he hoped agreement could be reached. This hope is shared by the minister of foreign affairs who has indicated that he would be doing his utmost to make South-West Africa's independence acceptable to the international community. However, Mr Botha did add that if the demands of the West and SWAPO and the needs of South-West Africa to achieve peaceful settlement could not be reconciled, South-West Africa would have no option but to go it alone.

Looking ahead at the New York discussions, therefore, it is difficult to forecast the outcome. So far the only flexibility which has been evident in the negotiations has come from the South African side. However, this must not be regarded as an indication of weakness. The West and SWAPO must know that South Africa will go a certain distance, but then no further. Basic principles must not be sacrificed and the most important of these is the right of the peoples of South-West Africa to decide on their own future free of outside intimidation.

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